THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR MIE WIDOW AND ORPHANE. " -- ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEST OF THE UNITED ETATES, AUTHORISED BY LAW, INCLUDING DESTE INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP PRESSING INSUBRECTION OR DESCRIPTION, SHALL NOT BE QUES-TIONED. "- SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

I CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERT CATE OF THE SOLDIER RUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNESTLY. COMMEND IT TO ALL COMRADES OF THE ORDER."

COMMISSION CINER, G. A. R. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

PAUL VANDERVOORT,

One Dollar per Year. Elx months, 75 cents. No subscription for a

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AG"CORRESPONDENCE. - CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED PROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AUDIOULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOUSEMOLD MAY TERM, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-DLASS MATTER. NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1884.

Te any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new Waterbury watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE employs no agents. It has requy volunteer engineers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will only be sent on re-

ecipt of the subscription price. 2. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE does not keep any open accounts whatever. The low price at which It is furnished renders it necessary that its manage-

ment should be on a cash basis. Orders not acco panied with cash will receive no attention 2. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and | than that of Cleveland and Hendricks? specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address. Always give the old as well

be the new address. 4. Persons who receive sample copies of THE KATIONAL TRIBUNE should see to it that they reach

time them to do so at once. scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under po circumstances guarantee their publication at

We issue, this week, a large extra edition. which, including regular subscribers, will reach 150,000 copies.

Comrades who intend going into Camp at Minneapolis should order all letters to be addressed to Camp Beath, Minneapolis, Minn.

A GRAND SHOWING.

We are indebted to Commander-in-Chief Beath, of the Grand Army, for the following official return, showing the growth of the Grand Army during his administration:

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP. June 36, 1883, .178,811 Lst qr. Sept. 30, 1883. .199 447 2d gr. Dec. 31, 1883, 215,322 8d gr. March 31, 1884. 233,193 4th qr. June 30, 1884. .251,000 Gain during the year ... 72,189 The returns for the last quarter are from 26 Departments only.

A BARE CHANCE.

The most valuable of military works is uncoubtedly the Rebellion Record, the official pubthe War Department. Volumes one, two three and five of this work are now out of print, but THE TRIBUNE has managed to secure a complete set (eleven volumes) and

UNE, Washington, D. C.

A MAGNIFICENT BOOK. The "Life of Gen. Logan," which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE now has in press, is, in addition to its being the only gonnine and authentic life of Gen. Logan, a book of deep interest from first to last. It was written by a gentleman of fine scholarship, and the author of several very successful books. He was given secess to all of Gen. Logan's private papers and memoranda, and undertook the work as a isbor of love, to make a book that would be a monument to its subject and its author. The book abounds in stirring incidents-any record of Gen. Logan's career must be full of those-its stories of camp, battle, march and siege are splendid bits of description and literary art, and the whole has a captivating swing to it that holds the reader's attention from the first page to the last.

The book is gotten up in the best possible style, with clear, distinct type, on heavy white paper. Its 300 pages, handsomely bound i cloth, make a very attractive volume, which sells at the low price of \$1. Books of that size and make-up usually sell for \$1.50, but as TRI NATIONAL TRIBUNE expects to sell an enormous quantity of them, it has put the price low down. Every soldier and sailor in the country should have one. Send your money in early. for the orders will be filled in the order received, and there will be quite a rush for the book the moment it is put on the market

See advertisement on another page.

SPECIAL TRIBUNE FEATURES. We shall print in the next issue of THE be used towards the veterans by the Government." TRIBUNE the full text of the address to be delivered by Gen. R. B. Beath, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, at the next annual Encampment, together with a carefully precers so far as they may be ready for publication at that time. Gen. Beath's address and these

exact idea of the actual condition of the Grand Army at the close of the administration year, July 1, 1884, and will be of the greatest value for future reference. It is true that by the order of the National Encampment several thousand copies of the address and reports are printed in book form every year, but of course it is impossible to supply every comrade with a copy, and their publication in THE TRIBUNE will therefore be of the greatest possible interest and value to the Order. In our issue of July 24 we shall also print a full report alike of the proceedings of the 18th National Encampment of the Grand Army, the second annual Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, and the National Soldiers' Reunion which is to be held at Minneapolis in connection with both. The remoteness of Minneapolis from our office of publication will make it difficult to present a complete report in that issue, but we hope to accomplish that feat with the sid of our representatives there, among whom, as already announced, will be Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Dervoort and Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Senior Vica-President of the National Relief Corps.

SOLDIERS, CHOOSE!

In a leading editorial on the platform and nominees of the Republican party, which appeared in these columns immediately after the Chicago Convention had completed its work, we expressed the opinion that the association together, on the same ticket, of the names of Blaine and Logan was a most auspicious circumstance, and calculated to fill the hearts of our veterans with joy and satisfaction, yet we urged them, nevertheless, to at once "turn their attention to the choice of candidates by the Democratic Convention," and especially to see to it that the issue was as clearly presented and as great an influence exerted there to compel the recognition of their rights."

That convention has now completed its labors, and as the record of its action is before the country, the time has come, it seems to us, when every veteran in the land should calmly, dispassionstely, and in the light of the most accurate information he can obtain, decide for himself which of the several parties and nominees it is to the interest of himself and his fellow-soldiers to support in the approaching campaign and vote for at the Presidential election.

For our own part we may say that the nomi-Democratic Convention has made it easy for not take it upon ourselves to dictate how any individual soldier or sailor should vote, save only that he should be able to justify his action to his reason and his conscience, we shall not hesitate to piainly state the grounds of that

Why should THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE advocate the election of Blaine and Logan, rather Let us first consider the character of the can-

true that he was identified with the Citizens' Reform movement in Buffalo a few years ago, and became Mayor and finally Governor in consequence, and that as Governor he has done some praiseworthy things, yet the fact still remains that he knows nothing of national affairs and has displayed none of the qualities that are requisite to the satisfactory discharge of a President's duties. Aside, however, from his unfitness in this respect, he is unworthy to fill the Presidential chair by reason of his attitude towards our ex-soldiers and the laboring classes, in which our veterans are not ashamed to be included. We do not propose to make the point against him that when the country's very life was menaced and the Nation called for her sons this ambitious youth, then in the early flush of manhood, was content to remain at home and unconcernedly pursue those law studies which presently led to his first political appointment. His reasons for not seizing the opportunity, which so many of our youthful patriots embraced, to serve his country, may have been entirely creditable to him, but it should not be forgotten that he must necessarily be lacking, therefore, in that acquaintance with the principles involved in the war, and that personal sympathy and regard for the men who brought it to a triumphant close, that are essential to the administration of the affairs of this Government in a spirit of justice to our veterans. It is true that at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Buffalo, on the 4th | Hawley (Conn.) will send the set to any address on receipt of July, he made a patriotic speech, but unhap-\$17. Address simply THE NATIONAL TRIB- pily for him, the record shows that as Governor and did equal injustice to the laboring classes of New York by refusing his assent to measures intended to deliver the people from the clutches of the elevated railroad monopoly. So stanch a Democrat as Mr. Tilden even has admitted this to be the fact, and ironically observed that the is very popular outside of his own State." The Chicago delegate who said Mr. Cleveland's nomination was like taking the chances be a false prophet-exactly expressed the opinion of all sensible men. The truth is, that even by his own party he is looked upon as an experiment, and as an ardent supporter of the soldiers' cause THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will certainly never advocate the election of any man to the Presidency whose devotion to the interests of our veterans has not been attested

> by deeds as well as words. A very different sort of man is Mr. Blaine. The brave stand he made in the balls of Congress, in behalf of the Union and to conserve the fruits of the Nation's triumph over secession, did much to deepen and broaden the | that they are paying any taxes at all to the gratitude of the country towards our ex-soldiers and sailors. It was the voice of Blaine reciting snew in the face of the rehabilitated South the story of Andersonville that recalled to the Nation the horrible reality of the war and its own still gaping wounds. But between a povice like Cleveland and a statesman like Blaine it is absurd to institute any comparison. It is enough that the latter has openly asserted it as his belief that " a too liberal policy could not

Equally striking is the contrast between ex-Gov. Hendricks, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Vice-President, and Gen. John A. Logan-the one a bitter opponent of pared digest of the reports of the national offi- the prosecution of the war from the very first, dier's support, and as standing on a platform and the latter a typical patriot, voluntarily relinquishing his seat in Congress to raise a favor of carrying out the Government's pledges reports will enable our readers to obtain an | regiment of volunteers and take the field in | to our veterans.

defense of that Union which was dearer to him than the good opinion of his neighbors or any political distinction! Can THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE hesitate in its choice when a soldier like Rosecrans, a man of unblemished character, great abilities and intense patriotism, is contemptuously pushed aside to make room for such a political trimmer as Hendricks? When Logan was nominated, "Pshaw," said our Democratic friends, "that is simply to catch the soldier's vote! We will trump that trick at Chicago." Yet when the time came they passed over such gallant Democratic soldiers as Slocum, Vilas, A. V. Rice, Palmer, Black and Hancock, to confer the lost honor upon Mr. Hendricks! Ah, well, perhaps that is the party idea of gratitude to the soldier!

And now we come to the platforms and records of the parties. The Republican platform assumes-what the gentlemen who composed the Democratic Committee on Resolutions appear to have thought was still an open question-that the payment of pensions already allowed will never be stopped by the failure of Congress to raise the revenue necessary to meet this class of the Government's obligations, and instead of glittering generalities, offers this distinct pledge:

The grateful thanks of the American people are Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions to all who were disabled, and for the orphans and widows of those who died in the war. The Republican party pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of application.

It is true that on a vote being taken in the Upper House of the present Congress, seven Republican Senators voted with the Democrats against this proposition, and that two others were paired, thus defeating it, but every Democratic vote was against it, and it therefore only shows the necessity of replacing some of the present members of the Senate-Democrats and Republicans-who are unwilling to deal fairly with the soldier as with the bondholder. That plank expresses the sentiment of the country, and it is for our voters to say whether a Congress shall be elected that will carry it out.

What does the Democratic platform promise, on the other hand?

On its face the declaration is very alluring.

be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort | ville was, of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

How empty this promise really is will readily be seen upon the examination of the party's record during the last session of Congress. In another plank of the platform it declares that didates and their records. The Presidential the necessity of a change of administration in nominee of the Democratic party is comparanational affairs is "proved by an existing sur- display of their ignorance by attempted contively an obscure and unknown man. It is plus of more than \$100,000,000 which has been yearly collected from a suffering people;" yet, in spite of the declaration in the plank first quoted-that this surplus should be sacredly in line of duty, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant-it is notorious that the party in Congress during the last session refused to so devote this surplus.

Here are the proofs: In the Senate, June 24, the final vote was taken on the Mexican pension bill, which had been amended so as to grant pensions "to every person who for three months served on the Union side of the war of the rebellion who has an honorable discharge and is or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct or vicious habits, and is dependent on his own labor for support," etc.; "to increase widows' pensions to \$12 per month; to continue an invalid pensioner's pension to his widow or minor children without requiring proof that his death was directly due to his service; to remove the restrictions as to proof in claims of dependent parents and making the Government record of enlistment and muster prima facie evidence of soundness at date of enlistment."

On the roll being called there were year 37all Republicans, except Butler (S. C.), George and Lamar (Miss.) and Ransom (N. C.); nays 27, all Democrats, except Edmunds (Vt.) and

The record in the House is even worse, for there the Democratic members were in the mahe vetoed a number of meritorious bills in the jority. Mr. Townsend, a Democratic meminterest of our ex-soldiers and the Grand Army | ber from Illinois, had charge of the bill and eloquently advocated its passage, but while the Senate amendments, so far as they related to Mexican war pensions, were readily agreed to, on those relating to Union soldiers he was never able to get a vote that showed a quorum of the House present, while on a motion to postpone the consideration of the measure to next December, 55 Democrats voted yea, and not a single Republican nay!

puted. In the face of such a record, the professions of concern for the interests of our veterans contained in the platform upon which Cleveland and Hendricks stand cannot be regarded as aught save mere buncombe. The real intent is clearly to so cut down the revenues of the Government that there will be no surplus out of which to meet the payments required by new pension legislation, and vice versa, to pass no new pension laws, so as to have an excuse for abolishing the internal revenues entirely, and thus "relieve a suffering people"-the majority of whom have no idea United States!

The question, therefore, simply reduces itself to this, so far as our ex-soldiers are con-

Shall the battle for equal recognition with the bondholders at the bands of Congress go on under the leadership of Blaine and Logan, or shall the struggle, on the eve of success, be abandoned in deference to the well-defined policy of the men who now control the once great Democratic party?

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for its part has already decided that question, and to the best of its ability it will advocate the election of Blaine and Logan as most deserving of the solwhich is unequivocal in its declaration in

THE CONFEDERACY IN THE SADDLE. A Congress largely made up of men who were fruitless session of seven months.

The session was a remarkable exhibition of days of steady employment.

But, considering the character of the work done, or attempted to be done, we should rather be thankful for this sterility of results. The less there was done, the less reason to complain of bad and injurious action.

That, however, which most startles whoever | time. reviews the history of the session, is the steady, quiet, undemonstrative hostility of the ex-Confederates in both Houses to any measure or proposition calculated to be of benefit to those who adhered to and supported the Union durng the war.

No matter how much the ex-Confederates might disagree on other things-widely apart as they might be on the tariff, on internal improvements, on Mississippi River schemes, on questions of financial policy-when it came to vote to give a Union soldier that which his wrecked health and maimed body justly entitled due to the Union soldiers of the late war, and the him to, they were found shoulder to shoulder as they were 20 years ago.

They might dispute over protection to Louisiana sugar and Texas wool, and range themselves in hostile factions on the speakership but there was only one mind among them when voting against an increase of from \$8 to \$12 a month to soldiers' widows and parents.

Bitter experience in the past had taught them to be careful in the manifestation of their smoldering hate for those who saved the Nation's life. Repeated defeats had shown them the folly of arousing the slumbering patriotism of the country by any open exhibition of their hatred, but the feeling was none the less savage for being masked for reasons of political expediency, nor was the sinister work it did less effective. It was only the difference between a manly shot in the open field and deadly bushwhacking from safe cover.

This dispels the last hope of the Union soldier, or his widews and orphans, of any generosity in Congress by the men who fought against him in the field.

But the comrades should not be discouraged now any more than they were years ago when the Confederacy gained a battle. This is not any worse than Fredericksburg or Chancellors- | Department of Vermont.

The only way is to keep in ranks and renew the attack all along the fine. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will continue to lead in the fight, and confidently expects victory to perch upon our banners in the near future. Comrades, rally

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN PENSIONS, Shriekers against just allowances to the disabled soldiers of the late war make continual trasts of the "extravagance" of our pension system with the "severe economy" of those of foreign nations.

This contrast would be valueless even if true deveted to the relief of our veterans disabled | It is true that our pension rate is much higher than those of European countries, but so is every payment connected with our military establishment. The pay of the average European soldier is not one-fifth that of the American private. Pensions should be much higher here than in Europe for reasons quite independent of the difference in the rates of pay and the expensiveness of living. The European soldier-as a rule-is a peasant boy, put into the ranks at a time when his labor commands the lowest price. During our war we called into the field hundreds of thousands of wellpaid artizans, mechanics, and skilled operatives, whose monthly pay did not amount to as much as they were in the habit of making in a week at home.

But for all this the pension systems of Europe have a thoroughness which far exceeds ours. The English, French, and several other nations give an unqualified pension after a certain length of service. According to this idea every man who served a three years' enlistment in our army should receive a pension, for service even in such wars as they have across the Atlantic counts double-sometimes treble-in making up estimates. How much more should three years of such awful fighting as our armies did.

These pensions are doubtless small, but se are the living expenses of the classes which furnish the soldiers. These are eked out, however, in a thousand ways unknown here. The Government finds some fitting employment for the disabled soldier in almost every instance. In France and most other Continental countries the sale of tobacco is a monopoly in the hands of the Government, and the licenses to sell it are given to broken-down soldiers, or the dependent relatives of such as have died. Discharged soldiers are everywhere given the preference for all Governmental positions within their capacity.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, the pension systems of Europe are really much more liberal than that of this country.

DOWNRIGHT LYING.

There is no limit to the absolute recklessness of statements which papers opposed to pensions allow themselves in striving to drive people into accepting their views. For instance, the Buffalo Express says:

off, but it is no longer so great a burden as it was. The annual interest charge, which at its highest was over \$140,000,000, is now less than \$60,000,000. But the pension roll, which, after running up to a Mediterranean port may infect the whole \$34,000,000 in 1871, had declined by natural causes to \$27,000,000 in 1878, has since that time, through the operation of the arrears law and other political pension legislation, set as party traps to catch soldiers' votes, been steadily rising. For 1883 the payments were over \$65,000,000, and for the fiscal year which ended on Monday, they were, no doubt. several millions greater still, and as soon as the clerical force in the Pension Commissioner's Office can examine and pass claims enough the annual payment will amount to a hundred million dollars. That is more than it costs Germany to maintain the greatest military establishment the world has ever seen.

This is simply untrue. The payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, were but \$60,064,009, instead of \$66,000,000 as the writer claims, and of this \$32,245,192, or but little over half, were for the current pension allow. ances-the remainder being paid for pensions due for 20 years or less!

Still more absurdly false is the statement

opponents of the arrears law during the recent session strained calculations and probability to America and Europe, and between different lately in arms against the Government, and the utmost to assert that it would require parts of this country, that any day a ship may the lower house of which was completely under | \$247,000,000 to carry the law into effect. Even their control, has lately concluded a singularly | they did not have the hardihood to assert that this sum would have to be paid at once, though they did not make as clear as they should that how little real work 325 men, pretending to the payment, if it reached anything like that be busy all the time, can accomplish in 212 figure, would be extended over an indefinite number of years.

If the most generous of the proposed pension laws were passed, it could not enlarge the pension expenditures so that they would regularly exceed \$50,000,000 a year, and even this figure could not be maintained for any length of

The best actuary tables now make the average expectations of life of those who participated in the war at less than 10 years, so that if we should start next year with so large an annual payment as \$50,000,000 in five years it would fall to half that amount, and in ten years to one-quarter.

In face of these facts such assertions as those made by the Express are an insult to every man's intelligence.

AN EXCELLENT CANDIDATE.

The probable nomination of Col. Geo. W. Hooker, of Vermont, as a Representative to succeed Hon, Luke P. Poland, who has decided to retire from political life, is a matter of deep interest to soldiers all over the Nation. He is a thoroughly representative soldier, a man who went into the war with a musket, and came out with five rebel bullets in his body and a Lieutenant-Colonel's shoulder-straps, every step to which was won by good, square, unflinching soldiership. His name appeared on the enlistment rolls of the old 4th Vermont among the very first, and from that time on he was constantly at the front until he was sent to the rear from Cold Harbor with five serious wounds, two of which the surgeons pronounced

As Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and in other positions, Col. Hooker has acquired an unusually thorough knowledge of the processes and methods of legislation, which will be of the greatest service to him as a member of Congress. He will enter the House of Representatives on the same plane, as regards legislative experience and consequent efficiency, with the older members, and this will be for the benefit of his constituents and the soldiers Col. Hooker has always been an enthusiastic

Grand Army man, and was Commander of the

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Whatever the coming National Encampment of the Grand Army may or may not do, it ought to compel a consolidation of the two Orders of the Sons of Veterans, or else withdraw its sanction from that Order altegether. Unless this is done the Sons of Veterans, instead of being a source of credit to the Grand Army, will degenerate into a mere social organization, puffed up by personal vanity, yet rent by personal jealousies.

During the year THE TRIBUNE has received many applications for the formation of Sons of Veterans' Camps, and under the apprehension that the action of the last Encampment was equivalent to recognizing the l'ittsburg branch, we have uniformly referred them to the officers of that branch. We have not failed to observe, however, that many young Camps have also been established by the rival Order. All this tends to confusion and disgust. If the Sons of Veterans have a common object-and that a worthy one-let them unite; if their maintenance is simply for the purpose of conferring silly titles upon young men and boys they had better disband! The Sons of Veterans should be worthy of their sires and should strive to emulate the example set by the Grand Army, which does not tolerate personal bickerings among its members.

A BETTER OUTLOOK. Everything goes to show that as soon as the Midsummer dulness is past we shall have a marked revival of business activity. The reasons for this belief are abundant and sufficient. In the first place the crops are everywhere unusually plentiful, and the demand for them promises remunerative prices for the farmers. The shutting down of factories for several months has greatly lessened the stocks of goods in the manufacturers' and jobbers' hands, and the retail dealers' shelves are also bare, because during the recent depression there has been little disposition on the part of retailers to buy beyond their immediate wants, nor on the part of jobbers to sell them in excess of their

The financial troubles, that are now at an end, are merely storms which clear the atmosphere. There is not a firm or bank that has gone down but well deserved to do so, because all were rotten to the core. Like all rotten things they were a menace and an obstruction. Now that they are down, and their debris is being cleaned away, everything will

in the anticipation of a lively Fall business; merchants, wholesale and retail, are making to note this very great increase in the number all manner of enterprises are lanching out will soon be admitted at the rate of 2,000 per with renewed faith and courage.

THE SPREADING OF THE CHOLERA. The people all over Europe are settling down to the conviction that they are to have a visitation of cholera which will permit no place to for the scourge. The English have fondly hoped that their insular position would protect them from an invasion of the plague, but There is still nearly \$1,500,000,000 of debt to pay this pleasing idea has been rudely dispelled by the earnest reminder of the leading physicians that any ship sailing into these harbors from

Consequently, there is a general cleaning up and liberal use of powerful disinfectants in all the large cities. This will probably be effectua in such modern-built, well-sewered cities as Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, but the filthy old places like Rome, Toulon, Naples and Marseilles, whose streets are open sewers for the receptacle of all manner of filth, and whose houses are poisoned with the accumulated vile ness of centuries, cannot help being scourged in a way that will recall the horrors of the plagues of the Middle Ages. There is a panic in Paris, Marsellies and else-

where, and all who are able to get away from the infected and threatened places are leaving for the country by the ten thousand.

The season is now so far advanced that there that it will require more than one hundred is hope that we on this side of the Atlantic millions a year for pensions in the future. The may escape unscathed. But at the same time | Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

such is the rapidity of communication between arrive in New York bearing enough disease germs to infect the whole country, which within a week afterward may be distributed by immigrants to every State in the Nation.

It is our most imperative duty to immediately take such effective measures as will prevent the spread of this scourge, should it unhappily visit our shores. In this case pre vention is emphatically worth not merely a pound but a ton of cure. A little cleanliness in advance of the visit of the epidemic is better than all the medicine in the world after it arrives. Special care should be taken with reference to sewers and outhouses, for these are the fertile propagators of the disease. Everything should be made as clean as its nature will allow, and copperas, lime, carbolic acid, and other disinfectants should be used with an unsparing hand. Remember all the time, however, cleanliness first : disinfectants afterward.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BRATH'S last order, dated July 9, announces that the following Provisional Departments of the Grand Army have been organized as Permanent Departments during his administration :

Utah.-Embracing Utah, Montana and Idaho. Organized October 19, 1883. Headquarters at Ogden. Ramsford Smith, Department Commander. H. C. Wardleigh, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tennessee and Georgia.-Embracing Tennessee. Georgia and Alabama. Organized Feb. 26, 1884, Headquarters at Nashville. Ed. S. Jones, Department Commander. James Chamberlain, Assistant Adjutant-General. Gulf.-Embracing Louisiana, Texas and Missis-

sippi. Organized May 15, 1884. Headquarters at New Orleans. Wm. Roy, Department Commander. W. W. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General. Florida.-Organized June 19, 1884. Headquarters

at Key West, Frank N. Wicker, Department Commander. W. H. Horr, Assistant Adjutant-General. The field is now almost entirely covered, but there is plenty of room in the Grand Army for thousands of veterans more.

ELSEWHERE in our columns we print that portion of the annual pension appropriation act which changes existing law with regard to attorney's fees in pension cases and provides a form of contract between the applicant and his attorney. The essential points of the new law are that it prohibits the collection of a fee until the claim has been allowed, and directs payment to be made by the local pension agent from writing every little while: "Stop my paper; you've sold out to the other party." of the Nation, who can have no more earnest upon the order of the Commissioner; while, on the other hand, the claimant is permitted to enter into a contract with his attorney to pay a fee not exceeding \$25. The law will be productive of good results, protecting the claimant | the grave. Being as violent rebeis as ever, Messra. and assuring to the attorney a fair return for his diligence and skill in prosecuting a case.

HON. JAMES LAIRD, of Nebraska, was one of the faithful workers during the recent session of Congress. He was always in his seat, when not paired-which was rare-and did some very good service for the soldiers, particularly that for bill 4696, to establish a Soldiers' Home west of the Mississippi River. He was also on the sub-committee which investigated the Soldiers' Homes with reference to a decision as to the policy the Government should pursuewhether it should support an increased number in or out of Soldiers' Homes,

recent session of Congress, provided for the payment of the third installment of New Orleans prize money, generally known as the "Farragut prize money." The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury estimates that it will take from six weeks to two months to make the necessary computations and preparations, and that no claim will be paid until that period has elapsed. The money will be distributed among 5,000 claimants, and should have been paid by that slow-boy, Uncle Sam, long ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, as everybody knows, is a phenominal city in respect to rapid growth and business thrift. It has now a population of 104,367. It contains 259 factories, and 591 distinct lines of trade are pursued. During the last six months there has been a net gain in the number of new buildings finished of 797. This is a splendid record, and we feel sure the visit of our veterans to this young metropolis will be productive of more advantage to its interest than any gathering that has heretofore been held there.

THE train by which Commander-in-Chief Beath and staff will proceed to Minneapolis will leave Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, at 6 p. m., July 18, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, stopping at principal points. It will arrive at Niagara Falls at 8 a. m., and at 4:30 p. m. will leave via Michigan Central for Detroit and Chicago, arriving at the latter place Sunday a. m. In the evening the party will leave via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for their destination.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending July 12. 1884, were as follows: Original, 1,468; increase, All over the country factories are opening up | 469; re-issue, 41; restoration, 32; duplicate, 3; accrued pensions, 25; total, 2,036. We are glad week.

WE CONGRATULATE Past Commander Warner, Commander Chamberlain, and Asst. Adi't. Gen. Pease on the splendid result of their combined labors in the Department of Missouri. escape, and are putting their houses in order | That redeemed and loyal State will present at the National Encampment a roster of 188 Posts and 8,000 members, a gain of 103 Posts and 4,000 members during the year!

> GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN will attend both the National Encampment at Minneapolis and the Rennion of the Army of the Tennessee at Lake Minnetonka.

> COMMANDERS and members of Grand Army Posts throughout the United States contemplating going to the Grand Reunion at Minneapolis, in July, should not forget the "Albert Lea Route," which, for its superior equipment beautiful scenery, etc., etc., has deservedly become a most popular line between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Through trains leave the Great Rock Island Depot (the most centrally located in Chicago) daily. For further particulars address E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ili.

The Reunion at Minneapolis. It is announced by the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railway Company that purchasers of excursion tickets for Minneapolis reading via that route are given until August 15 to return home without extra charge. This will enable G. A. Romembers to make trips from Minneapolis to other points of interest in the Northwest, including the Yellowstone National Park and the immense wheat fields of Dakota. Further information, with maps and pamphlets, can be obtained by addressing A. H. Carpenter, General his finger to a place in the extenditions. I put a

TRIBUNETS.

They are beginning to call the wealthy cattlemen out West "bullionaires." Old soldiers to the Democratic Convention,

Fine words butter no parsnips."

Why is it that the days one ought to go to church are the very ones that always promise the best fish-An admirer has named a new variety of early

peas the "Grover Cleveland." It is not known yet how either will shell out. This is going to be a very unpleasant campaign. The wheelbarrow idiots have already begun to

appear in the papers. The man who says "I'm saddest when I sing," must only tune up when the nine he has bet on

gets whitewashed. Snapping-turtle fights are becoming a favorite liversion of the people on Staten Island. They are said to have many of the exciting features of a

lively sewing-circle matinee. A Baltimore maiden has gone crazy over the feath of a favorite dog. She should setter affections on a perfectly hald-headed man; he can never dye. That's our pointer.

"Doctor, whenever I take a bath I take cold."

"Indeed!"

"Well, what would you do?" "Why if a bath took as much off me as I imagine it must off you, I should probably take cold, too."

Dr. Parvin says a baby should never sleep with its mother. Now, if the Doctor will kindly discover some great physiological law that prohibits its being in the neighborhood of the father during the hours that should be devoted to alumber we shall be glad to exchange photographs with him, as a enefactor of his species.

If things keep on in North Carolina as they are now going, it will not be long until the dates for base-ball games will be declared legal holidays, on which it will be unlawful to transact business or do any common labor. As it is, the stores are now closed in the towns while the game is going on, and the Mayors and other officials take prominent parts in the game. Luiu Hurst, the wenderful and magnetic girl

from Georgia, has been astonishing the New York people by lifting without an apparent effort 250pound men, seated on heavy chairs, etc., but the conclusive test of her strength will come some day, when a church invites her to take a contribu box, go down through the congregation, and try to raise the minister's back salary. Joseph Songster, of Philadelphia, who was

playfully drunk," tried to shoot John Sutton's hat off with a navy revolver, and lodged a 42caliber ball in his friend's brain. Now, let us see a highly humorous hangman put a comical neces around the jocular Jo's neck and mirthfully touch a smiling little spring that will send him neaco.

That kind of funny men can't be made too scarce. little spring that will send him hence, Mr. Spence Bates, an English scientist, says that

the coming man will have no teeth-that the material for those enameled repositories of berry seeds and jumping aches will be used up in increasing the quantity of brains. There are some men who could have their brains reinforced by all the toothmaterial there is in an alligator's mouth, and still

Jeff Davis, Robert Toombs, and R. M. T. Hunter. three of the most active promoters of the rebellion are still alive, with the prospect of several years of life yet for each of them, while the statesmen who foiled and conquered them have slept for years in Davis, Toombs and Hunter might study a passage in an old hymn with much profit. It runs thus: And are we yet alive?

And do we yet rebei? Tis wondrous, 'tis amazing grace, That we are out of heil.

A NEW CURSE. "When it isn't one thing it's another," the old lady complained; and so it seems to be with the armers out West. The potato-bug has succumbed o the ameliorating influences of hard Winters and Paris green, and the grasshoppers seem to have found enough to eat in their native mountains, without descending upon the fertile plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Now comes the prairie dog, which it is said eats up the grass tops in Summer and the roots in Winter, and reduces some of the finest grazing lands in the West to an arid desert. The advent of the white man, who kills off his natural enemies,-wolves, badgers, rattlesnakes and panthers, -favors his reproductiveness, so that THE general deficiency bill passed at the be is now overrunning everything, and may in time invade the old and thickly settled eastern portions of the country. The Texas people estimate that it would be worth \$10,000,000 a year to the country to have every prairie dog in the State cilled. Here was an opportunity for a telling platform-plank which both parties have lost. Few of their recommendations refer to matters of a much importance as saving \$10,000,000 to the peo. ple. By all means do not let another year go by

> without the adoption of a plank something like Resolved. That we view with inexpressible alarm the rapid and insklious encroachment of the vil-lainous prairie dog upon fertile fields consecrated by the valor of our fathers as an eternal heritage or our free and honest yeomanry; and further, principled course of the party in power, which, acting under the guidance of soulless and sellish monopolies, has neglected the true interests of the people, and fostered this monster curse, which, if cked, will subvert our liberties and our pros-

Something like this ought to "stir the boys up," which is the great thing in a platform, JOHN L. SULLIVAN FOR CONGRESS "John," said the Intimate Friend of the Boston Pet, coming in where the latter was trying to shrink the head which the last "fit o' sickness" had left on him, until he could get through the

loor without having to turn sidewise; "John, the b'vs are talkin' o' runnin' ye for Congress.' "The bloody Hades they are," said the Pet, with that courtesy for which he is celebrated. "Yes, they are," replied the Intimate Friend. scratching a match on the bust of his pantaloons and lighting a cigar, the fumes from which faded the colors in the carpet. "How does it strike ye." "Just about as well as anything you ever say,"

growled the champion, placing another bag of ice on his throbbing brow; "you always was a blatherin' fool." "Well, y're goin' to accept all the same, an' make the run just as hard."

"Are ve settin' up for a mind-reader? Let me advise ye not to; don't leave the City to travel with that trick, fur you'll break up at the first Town, an' have to walk back. Why will I accept, and why will I run? Where's there any gate-

"Because," said the Intimate Friend, giving his tall white hat an engaging cant on the back of his head, and sticking a dirty thumb into each armhole, "because, when y're elected ye can have these jim-jamries after givin' the Town a coat o' red, an' say it's only narvous prestration from the malarious air o' the Capitol, an' no man will dare say a word o' blame agin ye."

"Drop me into the middle kittle o' br ready for an active trade, and the projectors of of allowances, and hope that original claims it. Just have my name put up with a challenge to said the Pet, rousing at the thought, "but I'll do Queensbury rules. I just want a chance to break the neck o' any snoozer that dare run agin me."

> A BRIDGE STORY. The papers have revived a story, and applied it

to a railroad bridge-builder, that during the war used to be told of somebody at every army or corps headquarters on both sides. In effect, the story is that the head bridge-builder at Grant's, or Sherman's, or Rosecrans's, or Lee's, or Stonewall Jackson's-wherever the parrator located the incidentwas a rough, unlettered man, but of great skill and energy. One day he and the Engineer officers were called upon to examine a place for which a bridge must be provided immediately. The Engineer officers retired to their tent to make the drawings, and he set his men to work getting ready. After awhile he poked his head into the headquarters tent and said;

"Jineral, I've got the bridge built, but the offiers hain't brought me them pieters yit."

We presume this story has been told of somehody ever since men began to build bridges for armies to cross on, and it seems a pretty fair anecdote to pass on to the next generation. The boys of the old Tenth Corps, operating around Charleston and along the coast generally, used to have the best bridge story. There was sent down to them, with the rank and title of Brigadier-General, one of the veteran instructors of West Point, who desired to have a little field experience. He was a great man on calculations and plans. It became necessary to build a bridge somewhere in his baillwick, and he prepared a set of plans that were the admiration of the Engineer Corps. But the first time a regiment tried to cross it, it fell. They rushed back to

him with the news. "General, your bridge fell as soon as a company marched on to it,

plus there where I should have put a minute."

"O, but it's true. Here are some of the men that were on it."
"That bridge fall! That fine bridge fall! Why, He turned to a drawer, pulled out a set of plans and stadled them intently for a few minutes.
"O. I see," he said triumphantly, pointing with